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EXPEDITIONS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES USSR

I. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

A. Plans for the Expeditions in 1946

/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSR, No 1, 1946/

On 4 November 1945, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR outlined the plan for the scientific work of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential (SOPS) for 1946. I.S. Lupinovich, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, presented a report on the plan.

The plan has been set up on the basis of the necessity of continuing the expeditionary research work already begun, and organized according to special orders of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR.

The research work of the Combined Caucasus Expedition will be continued in the Northwestern Caucasus in 1946. This is the least-known section of the Caucasus but, in respect to future industrial utilization of its stores of useful minerals and its rich natural agricultural and power resources, it is most interesting from the point of view of the national economy.

The expedition will be organized from forces of the Institute of Geological Sciences, the Soil Science and Botanical Institutes, the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Leningrad State University, and others. Its tasks will be as follows: (1) general geological, petrographical, and lithological study of the northwestern Caucasus, to clarify the history of the formation of the Caucasian Range and its metallogenesis, with the object of providing a basis for guiding future expeditions for new deposits of chromium, nickel, iron, the rare and precious metals, coal, chemical resources, and construction materials; (2) advanced mineralogical and petrographical study of the known but as

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yet insufficiently studied deposits; (3) study of natural conditions (climate, relief, soil, plant life), with the object of rational agricultural exploitation of the territory; (4) study of the present-day status of agriculture, with the object of increasing its productivity; (5) study of the power resources, which study will be used as a basis for intensifying and increasing the development of industrial and agricultural regions.

The second principal expedition -- the Caucasus Petroleum Expedition, whose tasks are the solution of the main present-day problems of the petroleum geology of Caucasus -- will prepare, on the basis of an analysis of geological information, data for future exploration parties in the search for new petroleum and gas deposits in Azerbaydzhan and the adjacent regions of the Caucasus.

The following institutes will take part: the Institute of Geological Sciences, the Institute of Combustible Minerals, the Institute of Theoretical Geophysics, the Laboratory of Marine Physics, the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR, and the Institute of the People's Commissariat of Petroleum.

This expedition will carry on its work in two directions: (1) the gathering, critical evaluation, and analysis of the great amount of past data on the geological structure and gas and petroleum possibilities of subject territory; and (2) special expeditionary work on geology, tectonics, lithology, and other subjects.

The Leningrad-Murmansk Expedition has been operating since the latter half of 1945, its task being the national solution of the problem of creating a northwestern metallurgical industry. The solution of this vast national economic problem is possible only through research on many problems: the choice of a rational ore and fuel base for the metallurgical plant, clarification of power-supply methods for this plant and for the iron-ore industry, establishment of the possibility of creating the proper supply and food base on the Kola Peninsula, etc.

Organized by the Academy of Sciences USSR in 1943, the Combined Northern Expedition for the study of the natural resources of the northeast European USSR, including Komi ASSR and the Polar Urals, in 1946 will continue the work it has already begun on the problem of the geology and principle types of mineral deposits (coal, petroleum, gas, iron, and magnesium ores), on the problems of transportation in northeast European USSR, and also on the history of the Komi nation.

The plan for 1946 calls for the expedition to carry out a study of the economic prerequisites for the development of the timber-milling and wood chemistry industries in the Komi ASSR, and also a study of the possibilities for the development of the national economy of the Komi ASSR on the basis of natural resources in the North and Polar Urals.

The expedition will be organized from the Institute of Geological Sciences, the Institute of Timber, the Section for the Scientific Solution of Transportation Problems, et. al.

The comparatively small amount of data now available on this immense territory and its great potentialities, which are closely connected with the development of the Pechorsk Coal Basin, with the creation of a metallurgical industry in the northwestern USSR and in the northern Urals, and also with the laying of new railway lines -- all speak eloquently of the vastness of the problems assigned to this expedition.

The Ural Expedition, having concluded its field work, in 1946 plans to conclude its study of materials assembled in 1945, and to assemble the results for the entire period of its work in the Urals (1940-1945). Forty works are being prepared for publication.

In 1946, the South Kirgiz Expedition (organized in 1944) will also conclude the assemblying of data gathered in 1945. The tasks of this expedition, distributed over a period of 2 years, included complex research problems in the fields of geomorphology, climate, soils, geobotany, pomology, timber, agriculture, entomology, economics, etc., in the forest area of South Kirgiz (a total area of about 400,000 hectares). This expedition was under the supervision of the People's Commissariat of Food Industry USSR.

In executing its projected plan of research, the expedition carried out the following projects: (1) a geomorphological (1:50,000; with explanatory text) of the timber areas of South Kirgiz; (2) a soil map (same scale) showing detailed characteristics of the soils; (3) a geobotanical map giving characteristics of the timber and grass lands of the area; (4) a climate study of South Kirgiz; (5) description of the entomo-pedoentomofauna of the timber areas of South Kirgiz; (6) description of the timber of South Kirgiz, with specifications for its present and future utilization; (7) basic methodological organization of plans for timber production in the South Kirgiz sovkhozes.

On the basis of the results of this expedition's 1944 work, the Soviet of People's Commissars USSR set aside the forest areas of South Kirgiz as a state forest reserve.

The 1946 plan of the Commission for Mineral Raw Material Problems includes the following works: "The Mineral and Raw-Material Resources of the North Caucasus and Krasnoyarsk Kray (Abakano-Minusinsk Rayon)" and "The Mineral and Raw-Material Base for the Aluminum Industry of the USSR and Methods for Its Industrial Utilization."

Academicians E.V. Briteke, S.G. Strumilin, A.N. Zavaritskiy, N.G. Bruyevich, V.N. Obraztsov, and others, will take part in the above work.

B. Organization of SOPS
/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 2, 1947/

The Academy of Sciences USSR has established a special commission which is to exercise careful supervision over the activities of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential (SOPS). Following the report of this commission (reported by Academician A.N. Zavaritskiy), the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR decided on the necessity of improving the Academy's work in the investigation of the productive potential of the nation and, in connection with this, divided the work of SOPS into two main directions: (1) the study of the resources of vast areas of the nation, so that from a technical and economic evaluation and analysis of this study a basis for the exploitation of these resources may be constructed; (2) introduction (before the institutes of the Academy of Sciences) of the study of the more real problems connected with productive potential.

SOPS has reached its conclusions on the plans and results of the scientific work of the institutes in its field. It has organized combined expeditions, and, with the participation of institutes and affiliates of the Academy of Sciences USSR, councils and conferences of a regional character have also been organized.

The Presidium of SOPS consists of the following: Academicians S.I. Vavilov,

I.P. Bardin, D.S. Belyankin, E.V. Britske, V.N. Obraztsov, A.N. Zavaritskiy, S.G. Strumilin, V.N. Sukachev, Ye. A. Chudakov, and L.D. Shevyakov; and Doctors P.A. Khromov and I.S. Lupinovich (scientific secretary of the Council). Academician L.D. Shevyakov is the President of SOPS.

/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk, No 10, 1947/

The Soviet for the Investigation of Productive Potential has decided to organize a Combined South Yenisey Expedition in conjunction with the West Siberian Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 7, 1947/

In accordance with the decree of the Soviet of Ministers USSR concerning the organization of a conference for the investigation of the productive potential of the Tadzhik SSR, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has ordered the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential of the Academy of Sciences USSR to participate with the Tadzhik Affiliate of the Academy and various of its institutes in the organization and execution of this conference.

The Organizing Committee for the conference will include the following: president of the Organizing Committee is Academician I.P. Bardin. His deputies are to be Academicians L.D. Shevyakov and Ye. N. Pavlovskiy; D. Rasulov, president of the Soviet of Ministers Tadzhik SSR; and V.G. Gafurov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolshevike Tadzhik SSR. Members of the Organizing Committee will include Academicians D.S. Belyankin, L.S. Berg, E.V. Britske, A.V. Vinter, V.P. Volgin, S.I. Vol'fkovich, A.A. Grigor'yev, L.F. Grigor'yev, S.I. Mirenov, D.V. Nalivkin, V.S. Nemchinov, V.N. Obraztsov, I.A. Orbeli, B.B. Polynov, K.I. Stepayev, K.I. Skryabin, S.G. Strumilin, V.N. Sukachev, and G.G. Urazov; Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences USSR V.I. Veyts and D.I. Shcherbakov; M.M. Zavadovskiy, Active Member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin; Doctors of Science I.N. Antipov-Karatayev, V.A. Kovda, S.K. Kondrashev, I.S. Lupinovich, and V.A. Ul'yanovskaya; and a group of other scientists from the Tadzhik SSR. The scientific secretary of the Organizing Committee is M.K. Rastsvetayev.

The organizing committee is charged with the responsibility of drawing up a program for the conference.

/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 8, 1947/

Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician I.P. Bardin, takes over the duties of the president in the event of his absence and exercises general supervision of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential, Akademstroi (Academy Construction), Takhsnab (Technical Supply), the Section of Material Stocks, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Supply, and the Commission for Cooperation in the Reconstruction of the City of Moscow.

/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 3, 1948/

The plan for the scientific work of the Academy of Sciences USSR in 1947 included 358 problems and 107 expeditions.

C. Plans for Expeditions in 1948
/Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, No 111, 5 June 1948/

The Kirgiz Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR is arranging 22 expeditions throughout the Republic's regions to study the extent of natural resources which possess industrial and agricultural importance.

One expedition, under Ye.V. Nikitina, will investigate the eastern littoral of the Issyk-Kul' and will assemble botanical information for the forthcoming Flora of Kirgiz SSR. Another group will investigate chemical raw materials in the foothills of the Kirgiz Alatoo. In 6 months a geological and botanical expedition will leave for the Issyk-Ata forests. Other groups will study climate, fish life, soil, and vegetation. A search for minerals will be made in the Kyzyl-Ky, Osh, and Dzhalap-Abad regions, and at Lake Chatyr-Kul'.

II. PROGRESS REPORTS OF EXPEDITIONS

A. The Primorskiy Group of the Eastern Siberia Expedition
/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 1, 1946/

For the past 2 years the Primorskiy group of the Eastern Siberia Expedition has worked in the area of the polymetallic deposits of Tetyukhe and the tin and polymetallic deposits of Sinancha, Stalinsk, and Lifudzin. The group consists of ore and petrographic detachments.

In the Primorskiy Rayon, the tasks of the group are the study of the genesis of the ore deposits, the establishment of the nature of the ore formation in connection with volcanic influences, and the establishment of laws for the distribution of tin and polymetallic ore deposits in the area. In order to solve these problems, the petrographic detachments have studied in detail the new (post-Cretaceous) volcanism of the area. The ore detachments have studied the geological nature of the deposits, and also the composition, texture, and structural peculiarities of the ores.

The results of their work establish the fact that the intrusions (included earlier under the general designation "Primorskiy Granitoids") in actuality form an additional group of magmatic bodies, differing in age and composition. Contamination processes have played a large role in the formation of these intrusions.

Research on the polymetallic deposits of the Tetyukhinsk group show that the sulphide deposits do not necessarily follow silicate deposits. The great importance of metasomatic processes in the formation of ore bodies has been established.

The work of studying this region will be continued in 1946.

B. The Agrophysical Detachment of the Ural Expedition
/Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 5, 1947/

The Agrophysical Detachment of the Ural Expedition of the Academy of Sciences USSR has concluded its large-scale work on the agrophysical

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characteristics of the basic soil types of the Central Urals and West Siberia.

This detachment has been working in the Urals for the past several years under the direction of N.A. Kachinskiy, Doctor of Geologo-mineralogical Sciences and Deputy of the Laboratory of Physics and Technology of Soils of the Soil Institute imeni V.V. Dokuchayev of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

Scientific co-workers from the Soil Institute, the Ural Expedition of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and from Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, have participated in the work of the detachment.

III. SCIENTIFIC PAPERS PUBLISHED BY EXPEDITIONS OF THE ACADEMY

"Some Methodological Questions of Field Economic Geographic Work and of the Determination of Individual Regional Characteristics," Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, No 3, May/Jun 1947, 14 pp

Collection of data gathered by the Moldavian Expedition of the Geographic Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Discusses method used in evaluating data obtained.

"Northwestern Metallurgy and the Leningrad-Murmansk Expedition," Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 5, May 1947, 9 pp

Report of information obtained with respect to the establishment of a metallurgical industry in the northwest part of the USSR by the Leningrad-Murmansk Expedition, according to work begun in the summer of 1945.

"Study of the Natural Resources of the Northeastern Part of the USSR," Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 6, Jun 1947, 10 pp

Results of the work of the 1946 northern expedition to Komi ASSR and the Northern Urals, ranging between micropaleontology to geology and stratigraphy.

"New Data on the Devonian Deposits of the Southeastern Part of the Russian Platform," Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol LVII, No 2, Jul 1947, 3½ pp

Results of core samplings at Buguruslanneft Trust taken by Volga-Bashkir Expedition of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"Phosphorus-Bearing Capacity of the Basalt Strata of the Lower Yuri Strata in the M. Laba River Basin (Northern Caucasus)," ibid, Vol LVIII, No 4, Nov 1947, 3 pp

"Geotechnical Position of Talysh," Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol LVIII, No 5, 2¼ pp

Research report by the Azerbaydzhan Petroleum Expedition of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"Submarine Landslides in the Productive Stratum of the Apsheron Peninsula," ibid, Vol LVIII, No 6, Nov 1947, 2 pp

Work done in 1946 by the Azerbaydzhan Petroleum Expedition of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"Geological Development of Talysh Volcanic Rock," ibid, Vol LVIII, No 4, Nov 1947, 3 pp

Work by the Azerbaydzhan Petroleum Expedition of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Potential of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"Chemostratification of Some Sapropels of Central Ural Lakes," ibid, Vol LVIII, No 8, Dec 1947, 3 pp

Data collected by the 1945 Ural Expedition of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"A New Type of Epischura from the Amur River Basin (Epischura Udyiensis Sp. N., Copepoda--Calanoida)," ibid, Vol LVIII, No 7, Dec 1947, 3 pp

Report from the Amur Ichthyological Expedition of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"Genesis of Crystallic Slates of the Buronskiy Deposits, Central Caucasus," Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol LVIII, No 7, Dec 1947, 3 pp

Data on problems of development and genesis of copper pyrite deposits collected by 1938-1940 Caucasus Expedition of Academy of Sciences USSR.

IV. SCIENTIFIC PAPERS PUBLISHED BY MISCELLANEOUS EXPEDITIONS

A. 1948 Information

"Geological Surveys in Kazakhstan", Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, Jan 1948, No 1, ½ p

Data on the Leningrad All-Union Petroleum Geological Survey Institute's 1942 expedition to Gur'yevsk and Artyubinsk Oblasts to investigate south and north Emba deposits. The institute has recently sent new expeditions into Kazakhstan, one to the south Emba region again, and one to conduct a survey of the Transcaspian depression.

"Coccoliths, Rock Formers of the Foraminiferous Strata of the North Caucasus," Doklady Akademii Nauk, Vol LIX, No 2, Jan 1948, 2 pp

Data gathered by the Krasnodar Petroleum Exploration Trust.

"Soil Morphology of the South Kuriles," Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, Vol LXXX, No 1, Jan 1948, 8 pp

Results of expedition by the Primorskiy Affiliate of the All-Union Geographical Society and the Far Eastern Base of the Academy of Sciences to collect new data on the Kuriles.

"The Vladimir Kaolin Deposits," Ogneupory, No 1, Jan 1948, 10½ pp

Report on tests of material from the Vladimir Deposits gathered during a 1945-1947 expedition of the Institute of Refractory Materials.

B. 1947 Information

"The Present Status of Mertvyy Kultuk and Kaydak Gulfs," Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, Vol LXXIX, No 2, Mar/Apr 1947, 10 pp

Results of a 1946 expedition sent out to answer questions which had arisen since the previous expedition in 1941.

"The Granite Intrusions of the Malkhan Ridge," Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, No 4, Apr 1947, 14 pp

Report of a 1939 geological survey of the eastern part of the Malkhan ridge in the western Transbaikal.

"The Order Hemicultor (Pisces, Cyprinidae) in the Amur Basin," Doklady Akademii Nauk, Vol LVI, No 7, Jun 1947, 3½ pp

Materials collected by the Amur Expedition of Moscow State University.

"New Data on the Stratigraphy of the Taymyr Depression Quarternary Deposits," Doklady Akademii Nauk, Vol LVII, No 2, Jul 1947, 3½ pp

Report of an expedition to the shores and regions around Ust'-Yenisey, including surveys of beach areas and ice conditions.

"The Yablon Mountain Range in the Transbaikal," Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, Vol LXXIX, No 4, Jul/Aug 1947, 2 pp

Report of an expedition to the southwestern part of the Yablon Mountain Range to investigate the geology of the region.

"Geomorphology of the Kuriles," ibid, 2 pp

Data collected during a 1946 expedition of the Primorskiy Kray Affiliate of the Geographic Society of the USSR to the Kurile Archipelago.

"Physical Geographic Science During the Thirty Years of Soviet Rule," ibid, 14 pp

Historical account of the various exploratory work which has been made of the more important Russian geographical features since the October Revolution.

"Hot Springs of Upper Semyachinsk," ibid, 2 pp

Report of 1945 expedition to study the Kamchatka hot springs in the areas around Geysernly Valley, and account of work of previous (1931 and 1934) expeditions.

"Flora of the Kuriles," ibid, 2 pp

Data from the 1946 expedition of the Primorskiy Kray Affiliate of the Geographic Society of the USSR on the types of trees and shrubs most commonly seen in the Kuriles.

"Acclimitization of Populations to Arctic Conditions," Vrachebnoye Delo, No 8, Aug 1947, 4 pp

Account of the work of an expedition to the Dickson area and other points along the Kara Sea to study the problem of the acclimatization of populations in this area.

"Discovery of Cinnabar in the Ores of the Sibayev Chalcedony Deposits," Zapiski Vsesoyuznogo Mineralogicheskogo Obshchestva, Series 2, Part LXXVI, No 3, Oct 1947, 1 p

Data obtained by a Scientific Research Party of the Sverdlovsk Mining Institute which conducted studies of the Sibayev ores. Expedition, authorized by Uraltsvetmetrazvedka, took place in 1945-1946.

"Experience in Organizing Micropetrographic Researches in Field Parties in Siberia," Razvedka Nedr, No 6, Nov/Dec 1947, 3 pp

Account of technical problems met during geological explorations.

"New Data on the Problem of the Boundaries and Geology of the Southeastern Part of the Anabar Crystal Massif," Doklady Akademii Nauk, Vol LVIII, No 7, Dec 1947, 2 pp

Account of a 1946 expedition of the All-Union Arctic Institute.

C. 1946 Information

"Stratification of the Sediment at the Bottom of the Barents Sea," Priroda, No 3, 1½ pp

Data collected by surveys conducted during the summer of 1940 by the ship "Issledovatel'" in an expedition under the authority of the Polar Scientific Research Institute for Ocean Fisheries and Oceanography.

"Flora of the Betpak-Dala Wastes," Sovetskaya Botanika, Vol XIV, No 3, Jun 1946, 3½ pp

Data from an expedition sent to study the flora of this area.

"Mid and Central Asia in the Proceedings of the Russian Geographic Society," Priroda, No 8, Aug 1946, 4 pp

A history of expeditions since 1845. Accounts of recent expeditions studying geography, plants, meteorologic and climatic characteristics of Mid and Central Asia under the All-Union Geographical Council.

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